

The Hong Kong Daily News

No. 8878

日一月五十年二十緒光

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 12th, 1886.

六百禮

號二月六英港香

PRICE 82¹ PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 11, MARIE, German steamer, 704, J. Hohmann, Towner 9th June, General—WIELER & Co.

June 11, CANTON, British steamer, 1,110, Boston, Shanghai 8th June, General—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

June 11, YECITOMO MARU, Japanese steamer, 642, B. Gal, Kuchinotsu 8th June, Coal—MITSU BISSET KAISHA.

June 11, VENICE, British steamer, 1,271, J. B. Peters, Amoy 4th June, and Swatow 10th, General—BUN HIN CHAN.

June 11, POSE JACKSON, British steamer, 1,723, G. R. Huddy, Kuchinotsu and Nagasaki 6th June, Coal—ADAMSON, B. L. & Co.

June 11, FOKEEN, British steamer, 508, F. D. Goddard, Tamsui 8th June, and Amoy 10th, General—DOUGLAS LATHAM & Co.

June 11, MELITA, German steamer, 393, H. Morck, Haiphong 8th June, General—A. R. MARX.

June 11, MONGKEE, British steamer, 558, P. H. Loft, Bangkok 5th June, Rice and General—YUEN FAT HONG.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

11th JUNE

Piess, German str., for Swatow.

Formosa, British str., for Swatow.

Quarta, German str., for Cheloo.

Boscombe, British str., for Nagasaki.

Lojia, British str., for Shanghai.

Peking, British str., for Shanghai.

Agear, British str., for Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

June 10, RAPID, Italian steamer, for Shanghai.

June 11, SIGNAL, German str., for Hooiow.

June 11, VICTORY, British str., for Cheloo.

June 11, YANGTZE, British str., for Whampoa.

June 11, GRATITUDE, British str., for Kuchinotsu.

June 11, VORTIGER, British str., for Saigon.

June 11, DUCIMA, German str., for Saigon.

June 11, SUEW WONSE, German steamer, for Bangkok.

June 11, LAU, British str., for Shanghai.

June 11, PIQUOLA, German str., for Swatow.

June 11, FORMOSA, British str., for Tamsui.

June 11, EUGENIA, British str., for London.

June 11, IPIGENIA, German str., for Yokohama.

June 11, ESPERANCE, French str., for Bangkok.

June 11, CANTON, British str., on the Whampoa.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Maria, str., from Toulon—23 Chinese.

Per Canton, str., from Shanghai—Messrs. Brandao, Gomes, and Pereira, & Co.

Per Venice, str., from Amoy—28 Chinese.

Per Melita, str., from Haiphong—1 European and 10 Chinese.

Per Fokien, str., from Tamsui, &c.—12 Chinese.

Per Mongku, str., from Bangkok—Capt. Mayar, and Mr. J. H. Dark, and 57 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Tamsudie, str., for Sydney—Mr. and Mrs. Middleton, Messrs. T. W. Watson, W. Jones, C. Middleton, W. Woodward, G. Bateman, W. School, T. D. Dorsey, John Thompson, Ed. Morgan, Jeremiah Coyle, Edwin Osborne, Thomas Hartley, and Ed. Lormiers. For Melbourne.—Mrs. Georgeata.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Venice*, from Amoy 8th June, and Swatow 10th, reported fine weather throughout.

The British steamer *Mongku*, from Bangkok 5th June, reports moderate S. to S.W. winds with its weather throughout.

The British steamer *Canton*, from Shanghai 8th June, reports variable wind and cloudy with rain. Passed the str. *Fookang*, of Steep Island, and the str. *Kwang-lee*, of Tung Ying, both from Hongkong for Shanghai.

The British steamer *Fokien*, from Tamsui 8th June, and Amoy 10th, winds from Tamsui to Amoy, then to the West, light variable winds, and unsettled weather. Passed str. *Diamonds*, off Kowloon 6 p.m., 10th inst., and the str. *Ashington*, *Ipharvia*, *Formosa*, and *Laos* on the 11th inst. In Tamsui str. *Way-lee* and *Idza*. In Amoy str. *Haiphong*, *Haitong*, *Chow-chow*, *foo*, *Swatow*, *Leesing*, and *Four*.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANILA.

(Per last Mail's Advice.)

Prin (s.) ... Shanghai ... April 1

Cassandra (s.) ... Yokohama ... May 1

Palamed (s.) ... Shanghai ... May 2

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.

(Corrected to Date.)

Hongkong, 26th August, 1885. [35]

ALEX R. SHANKS & SON, LTD., DENS IRON WORKS, ARBROATH, AND 27, LEADHORN ST., LONDON.

TUG BOATS, LAUNCHES, YACHTS, & MARINE ENGINES, for Screw and Triple Expansion, and surface Propulsion, of Massive and Light Weight, and Workmanship.

LAUNCH ENGINES—Compound Comdealing or High Pressure, the Simplest and Cheapest in the Market.

STEAM PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY.

STEAM AND HAND CRANES AND HOSING ENGINES.

BOILERS.—In the MARINE, LANCASTRE, CORNISH, LOCOMOTIVE, and VERTICAL FORM, ALL tested to twice their working pressure.

LARGE STOCKS KEPT TO SUPPLY IMMEDIATE WANTS.

ALEX R. SHANKS & Son beg to state that the most modern Tools and Apparatus are used by them in the manufacture of their Machinery. Accurate fitting, first rate workmanship, and low prices are hereby secured.

Catalogues, Prices, and Estimates on application.

Registered Cable Address—SHANKSON, LONDON.

CRAIGIEBURN—MOUNT GOUGH.

THIS DESIRABLE RESIDENCE is situated in one of the very best positions on the whole hillside, and there is room for additional building.

The House is very strongly built, partly of Concrete Blocks, and partly of Bricks on Granite Basement. It contains SEVEN Rooms, besides DRESSING ROOMS, BATH ROOMS, &c., and TWO DEVYING ROOMS. The Front Verandah is more than usually spacious, and the house as a whole is suitable for Summer Club or Hotel. There are TWO LAWN TENNIS COURTS, one in Churn, and one in Grass.

Possession may be had by arrangement, and the Furniture, if desired, may be taken to valuation.

Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on Mortgage at 7 per Cent.

For further particulars, apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1886. [1023]

FOR SALE (Investment or Occupation).

“ROCKLANDS,” Robinson Road, occupied by Dr. MANSON, Six Elm Road, Hall Dressing, and Bath Rooms, W. C., Vanuadah Road, East and South sides. Large Basements, Closed Cellar. House capable of enlargement at small outlay. Area, including Garden, 27,500 sq. ft. Crown Rent \$18.38. Price \$15,000. \$10,000 can remain at 7 per Cent. Apply to M. STEPHENS, Bank Buildings, Hongkong, 6th May, 1886. [933]

INTIMATION.

SPECIALITIES

WARREN'S PATENT

LADIES' SWIMMING COSTUMES.

LADIES' SWIMMING COSTUMES.

LADIES' SWIMMING COSTUMES.

MEN'S SWIMMING SUITS.

NOW ON SALE.

1886 Edition of

CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY

for China, Japan, Korea, Philippines,
Siam, Cochinchina, Borneo,
Straits Settlements, Malay States, &
(TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ISSUE),

THE COMPLETE EDITION WITH TREATIES,
PLANS, &c., pp. 1,132 \$5.

THE SMALLER EDITION pp. 752 \$3.

The Trade Metric for every Resident in the
Far East, from Peking to Vladivostok.Orders may be sent to Daily Press Office, where
it is published, or to the following Agents:

MACAO Messrs. F. A. & J. Orme.

SINGAPORE Messrs. Quigley & Co.

AMONG Messrs. C. Gorard & Co.

FORMOSA Messrs. C. Gorard & Co.

FOOCHOW Messrs. Hedges & Co.

NINPOH Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

SHANGHAI Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

NORTHERN Messrs. Hall & Hart & Kelly.

EVERY PORT Messrs. Hall & Kelly.

THE C. & J. TRADING CO. Messrs. Hall & Kelly.

HONG-OKA Messrs. F. Walsh & Co.

YOKOHAMA Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

MANILA Messrs. Dix & Puerto & Co.

SAIGON Messrs. Schroeder & Freres and
Gardes.

TONGKIN Mr. Ch. Dupont.

BANGKOK Messrs. Ramsay & Co.

SINGAPORE Messrs. Sayle & Co.

COLOMBO Messrs. A. M. & J. Ferguson.

CALCUTTA Messrs. Nowman & Co.

SYDNEY Messrs. Gordon & Goto.

BRISBANE Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

MELBOURNE Messrs. Norton, Hargrave & Co.

LONDON Mr. F. A. & J. Orme.

LONDON Messrs. Bass & H. H. Co.

LONDON Mr. W. & J. Willmott, Ocean St.

SAF. FRAN. CO. Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchant's
Exchange.

NEW YORK Mr. A. Wind, 21, Park Row.

Daily Press Office, January 1886.

INTIMATIONS.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE

The Original and Genuine.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE bears

the autograph signature of

LEA AND PERRINS on a case

of Sauce.

Proprietors, Worcester and

Crosse & Blackwell, London.

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE

Of Grocers and Chemists

throughout the world.

1941

SILICATED

CARBON FILTERS

WITH MOVEABLE BLOCKS

FOR

PURIFYING DRINKING WATER.

A Shipment of these Filters in three useful

sizes has just been received by the Undersigned.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1886. 122

NOTES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed to "The Editor," and those on business, "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their names and addresses, with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Order for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour no supply is limited.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 12TH, 1886.

In the Customs returns for 1885, just issued, mention is again made of the extraordinary increase in the trade in kerosene oil. In the report for 1884 Mr. Dague said:—"The value of the year's import of oil was HK. The 500,000 in round numbers in 1881, and HK. 923,000 in 1884. The increase at once is worthy of notice; and the imports of all the river ports excepting Tientsin contain amounts on the scale which kerosene is making in Central China. The Shanghai report mentions the large quantity sent inland under transit; and attention is called to the import at Ningpo, Tientsin, Sutong, Kiangchow, and Pukhau in the remote from those places." In his summary for last year Mr. Dague said:—"The import of kerosene has increased enormously in 1885. 14,495,970 gallons, valued at HK. HK. 1,601,549, were imported in 4 steamers and 24 sailing vessels direct from New York, and of these 15 sailing vessels flew the American flag. 9,035,040 gallons were re-exported hence to coast and river ports, and the increase in supply as compared with last year amounted to 7,569,410 gallons." The import of this article will, it may safely be predicted, go on increasing, were it not almost indefinitely, unless indeed mineral oil springs should be discovered in China, the yield of which might compete with the imported article. In 1883 the United Kingdom, with its contribution of thirty-five millions, and with its complete service for the supply of oil in all the towns imported no less a quantity than 26,277,846 gallons of petroleum. China, with its contribution of between two and three hundred million, with the total absence of gas, and with the industrious habits of its people leading them to work until far into the night, ought on this basis of calculation to be able to consume twice the quantity imported last year. Some years ago a name appeared by Mr. W. MATTHEW WILLETTS on "The social benefits of paraffin." This was written in the early days of paraffin lamps, and before the oil distilled from kerosene had been superseded by American petroleum. The paraffin lamp was declared by Mr. WILLETTS to be the cheapest light that had ever been invented—cheaper than any kind of oil lamp—cheaper than the cheapest and nastiest of candles, and cheaper than gas. At that time the wholesale price of paraffin was two shillings per gallon; kerosene can now be purchased wholesale in China at about sixpence per gallon, at which price the cost of maintaining a light of given power in an ordinary lamp is about equal to that of gas if the latter were

supplied at the rate of twenty-five cents per thousand cubic feet instead of \$8, as is actually the case in Hongkong. The advantages of a good artificial light in increasing the facilities for work, study, and pleasure after the light of day has disappeared are too patent to call for comment. There is, however, one important and curious matter mentioned by Mr. WILLIAMS which must not be omitted, namely, that the introduction of mineral oil and solid paraffin for purposes of illumination and lubrication has largely increased the world's supply of food. "The poor peasant of the South," says Mr. WILLIAMS, speaking of the burning of olive oil, "looks jealously at his lamp, and feeds it stingily, for it consumes his richest and choicest food; and, if well supplied, would eat as much as a fair-sized baby. The Russian peasant and other Northern people have a similar struggle in the matter of fat. It is their choicest luxury, and yet, to their bitter grief, they have been compelled to burn it." Similar remarks might be made with reference to China, where most of the oils used as illuminants are also used as articles of food. Karisus thus confers a double benefit, at once bringing good artificial illumination within reach of all classes of the population and at the same time increasing and consequently cheapening the available supply of an important article of diet. Considering these advantages the number of gallons of kerosene imported into China, it is but reasonable to suppose, will be long have to be expressed by ten figures instead of eight.

In February last we wrote on the importance of instituting an official inquiry into the cause of all fires occurring in the colony. From the last received home papers we learn that Mr. H. SPENSLEY, M.P., has introduced a Bill into the House of Commons providing that in cases where the loss or damage from fire exceeds £50, and the origin of the fire is unknown, an inquiry shall be held before a Commissioner appointed for the purpose, with or without a jury. The powers of the Commissioner will resemble those of a coroner; he shall take the evidence in writing, and report to the Home Secretary within a fortnight. The Commissioner will have power to enter and inspect premises, and to grant certificates of expenses to witnesses and jurymen. His own services will be paid by fees out of the rates. The *Post Mill Gazette* remarks that:—"The original suggestion that the inquiry should be held by a coroner was absurd; the whole tendency in similar legislation is rightly in the direction of appointing officers specially fitted by their technical knowledge." The subject is one which the local Fire Insurance Companies would, we think, do well to take into serious consideration with a view to promoting similar legislation here to that proposed by Mr. SPENSLEY at home. In London the percentage of fires of which the causes were unknown was last year twenty-five; in Hongkong, the percentage must be very much larger. There is good reason to believe that in bad times incendiaries is largely resorted to here for the purpose of getting the insurance money, but it is almost always impossible to prove the offence, because it is first necessary under present circumstances to fit up an individual on whom to charge it, which involves a very serious responsibility. An investigation such as is now suggested would, however, do away with this necessity, and the preferring of a charge would follow instead of preclude the inquiry, supposing the facts elicited should justify such a course. The approaching dissolution of Parliament will of course prevent the further consideration of Mr. SPENSLEY's Bill at present, but there can be little doubt that either it or some similar measure will be introduced in the next Parliament, for the subject is one which considerably importance has lately come to be attached. Possibly the local Government will prefer to wait until legislative action has been taken at home before introducing a measure on the same subject here, though we do not see that this is absolutely necessary. Whether the investigation should be entrusted to the coroner or to some one possessing special technical knowledge is a question on which to charge it, which involves a very serious responsibility. An investigation such as is now suggested would, however, do away with this necessity, and the preferring of a charge would follow instead of preclude the inquiry, supposing the facts elicited should justify such a course. The approaching dissolution of Parliament will of course prevent the further consideration of Mr. SPENSLEY's Bill at present, but there can be little doubt that either it or some similar measure will be introduced in the next Parliament, for the subject is one which considerably importance has lately come to be attached. Possibly the local Government will prefer to wait until legislative

action has been taken at home before introducing a measure on the same subject here, though we do not see that this is absolutely necessary. Whether the investigation should be entrusted to the coroner or to some one possessing special technical knowledge is a question on which to charge it, which involves a very serious responsibility. An investigation such as is now suggested would, however, do away with this necessity, and the preferring of a charge would follow instead of preclude the inquiry, supposing the facts elicited should justify such a course. The approaching dissolution of Parliament will of course prevent the further consideration of Mr. SPENSLEY's Bill at present, but there can be little doubt that either it or some similar measure will be introduced in the next Parliament, for the subject is one which considerably importance has lately come to be attached. Possibly the local Government will prefer to wait until legislative

action has been taken at home before introducing a measure on the same subject here, though we do not see that this is absolutely necessary. Whether the investigation should be entrusted to the coroner or to some one possessing special technical knowledge is a question on which to charge it, which involves a very serious responsibility. An investigation such as is now suggested would, however, do away with this necessity, and the preferring of a charge would follow instead of preclude the inquiry, supposing the facts elicited should justify such a course. The approaching dissolution of Parliament will of course prevent the further consideration of Mr. SPENSLEY's Bill at present, but there can be little doubt that either it or some similar measure will be introduced in the next Parliament, for the subject is one which considerably importance has lately come to be attached. Possibly the local Government will prefer to wait until legislative

action has been taken at home before introducing a measure on the same subject here, though we do not see that this is absolutely necessary. Whether the investigation should be entrusted to the coroner or to some one possessing special technical knowledge is a question on which to charge it, which involves a very serious responsibility. An investigation such as is now suggested would, however, do away with this necessity, and the preferring of a charge would follow instead of preclude the inquiry, supposing the facts elicited should justify such a course. The approaching dissolution of Parliament will of course prevent the further consideration of Mr. SPENSLEY's Bill at present, but there can be little doubt that either it or some similar measure will be introduced in the next Parliament, for the subject is one which considerably importance has lately come to be attached. Possibly the local Government will prefer to wait until legislative

action has been taken at home before introducing a measure on the same subject here, though we do not see that this is absolutely necessary. Whether the investigation should be entrusted to the coroner or to some one possessing special technical knowledge is a question on which to charge it, which involves a very serious responsibility. An investigation such as is now suggested would, however, do away with this necessity, and the preferring of a charge would follow instead of preclude the inquiry, supposing the facts elicited should justify such a course. The approaching dissolution of Parliament will of course prevent the further consideration of Mr. SPENSLEY's Bill at present, but there can be little doubt that either it or some similar measure will be introduced in the next Parliament, for the subject is one which considerably importance has lately come to be attached. Possibly the local Government will prefer to wait until legislative

action has been taken at home before introducing a measure on the same subject here, though we do not see that this is absolutely necessary. Whether the investigation should be entrusted to the coroner or to some one possessing special technical knowledge is a question on which to charge it, which involves a very serious responsibility. An investigation such as is now suggested would, however, do away with this necessity, and the preferring of a charge would follow instead of preclude the inquiry, supposing the facts elicited should justify such a course. The approaching dissolution of Parliament will of course prevent the further consideration of Mr. SPENSLEY's Bill at present, but there can be little doubt that either it or some similar measure will be introduced in the next Parliament, for the subject is one which considerably importance has lately come to be attached. Possibly the local Government will prefer to wait until legislative

action has been taken at home before introducing a measure on the same subject here, though we do not see that this is absolutely necessary. Whether the investigation should be entrusted to the coroner or to some one possessing special technical knowledge is a question on which to charge it, which involves a very serious responsibility. An investigation such as is now suggested would, however, do away with this necessity, and the preferring of a charge would follow instead of preclude the inquiry, supposing the facts elicited should justify such a course. The approaching dissolution of Parliament will of course prevent the further consideration of Mr. SPENSLEY's Bill at present, but there can be little doubt that either it or some similar measure will be introduced in the next Parliament, for the subject is one which considerably importance has lately come to be attached. Possibly the local Government will prefer to wait until legislative

action has been taken at home before introducing a measure on the same subject here, though we do not see that this is absolutely necessary. Whether the investigation should be entrusted to the coroner or to some one possessing special technical knowledge is a question on which to charge it, which involves a very serious responsibility. An investigation such as is now suggested would, however, do away with this necessity, and the preferring of a charge would follow instead of preclude the inquiry, supposing the facts elicited should justify such a course. The approaching dissolution of Parliament will of course prevent the further consideration of Mr. SPENSLEY's Bill at present, but there can be little doubt that either it or some similar measure will be introduced in the next Parliament, for the subject is one which considerably importance has lately come to be attached. Possibly the local Government will prefer to wait until legislative

action has been taken at home before introducing a measure on the same subject here, though we do not see that this is absolutely necessary. Whether the investigation should be entrusted to the coroner or to some one possessing special technical knowledge is a question on which to charge it, which involves a very serious responsibility. An investigation such as is now suggested would, however, do away with this necessity, and the preferring of a charge would follow instead of preclude the inquiry, supposing the facts elicited should justify such a course. The approaching dissolution of Parliament will of course prevent the further consideration of Mr. SPENSLEY's Bill at present, but there can be little doubt that either it or some similar measure will be introduced in the next Parliament, for the subject is one which considerably importance has lately come to be attached. Possibly the local Government will prefer to wait until legislative

action has been taken at home before introducing a measure on the same subject here, though we do not see that this is absolutely necessary. Whether the investigation should be entrusted to the coroner or to some one possessing special technical knowledge is a question on which to charge it, which involves a very serious responsibility. An investigation such as is now suggested would, however, do away with this necessity, and the preferring of a charge would follow instead of preclude the inquiry, supposing the facts elicited should justify such a course. The approaching dissolution of Parliament will of course prevent the further consideration of Mr. SPENSLEY's Bill at present, but there can be little doubt that either it or some similar measure will be introduced in the next Parliament, for the subject is one which considerably importance has lately come to be attached. Possibly the local Government will prefer to wait until legislative

action has been taken at home before introducing a measure on the same subject here, though we do not see that this is absolutely necessary. Whether the investigation should be entrusted to the coroner or to some one possessing special technical knowledge is a question on which to charge it, which involves a very serious responsibility. An investigation such as is now suggested would, however, do away with this necessity, and the preferring of a charge would follow instead of preclude the inquiry, supposing the facts elicited should justify such a course. The approaching dissolution of Parliament will of course prevent the further consideration of Mr. SPENSLEY's Bill at present, but there can be little doubt that either it or some similar measure will be introduced in the next Parliament, for the subject is one which considerably importance has lately come to be attached. Possibly the local Government will prefer to wait until legislative

action has been taken at home before introducing a measure on the same subject here, though we do not see that this is absolutely necessary. Whether the investigation should be entrusted to the coroner or to some one possessing special technical knowledge is a question on which to charge it, which involves a very serious responsibility. An investigation such as is now suggested would, however, do away with this necessity, and the preferring of a charge would follow instead of preclude the inquiry, supposing the facts elicited should justify such a course. The approaching dissolution of Parliament will of course prevent the further consideration of Mr. SPENSLEY's Bill at present, but there can be little doubt that either it or some similar measure will be introduced in the next Parliament, for the subject is one which considerably importance has lately come to be attached. Possibly the local Government will prefer to wait until legislative

action has been taken at home before introducing a measure on the same subject here, though we do not see that this is absolutely necessary. Whether the investigation should be entrusted to the coroner or to some one possessing special technical knowledge is a question on which to charge it, which involves a very serious responsibility. An investigation such as is now suggested would, however, do away with this necessity, and the preferring of a charge would follow instead of preclude the inquiry, supposing the facts elicited should justify such a course. The approaching dissolution of Parliament will of course prevent the further consideration of Mr. SPENSLEY's Bill at present, but there can be little doubt that either it or some similar measure will be introduced in the next Parliament, for the subject is one which considerably importance has lately come to be attached. Possibly the local Government will prefer to wait until legislative

action has been taken at home before introducing a measure on the same subject here, though we do not see that this is absolutely necessary. Whether the investigation should be entrusted to the coroner or to some one possessing special technical knowledge is a question on which to charge it, which involves a very serious responsibility. An investigation such as is now suggested would, however, do away with this necessity, and the preferring of a charge would follow instead of preclude the inquiry, supposing the facts elicited should justify such a course. The approaching dissolution of Parliament will of course prevent the further consideration of Mr. SPENSLEY's Bill at present, but there can be little doubt that either it or some similar measure will be introduced in the next Parliament, for the subject is one which considerably importance has lately come to be attached. Possibly the local Government will prefer to wait until legislative

action has been taken at home before introducing a measure on the same subject here, though we do not see that this is absolutely necessary. Whether the investigation should be entrusted to the coroner or to some one possessing special technical knowledge is a question on which to charge it, which involves a very serious responsibility. An investigation such as is now suggested would, however, do away with this necessity, and the preferring of a charge would follow instead of preclude the inquiry, supposing the facts elicited should justify such a course. The approaching dissolution of Parliament will of course prevent the further consideration of Mr. SPENSLEY's Bill at present, but there can be little doubt that either it or some similar measure will be introduced in the next Parliament, for the subject is one which considerably importance has lately come to be attached. Possibly the local Government will prefer to wait until legislative

action has been taken at home before introducing a measure on the same subject here, though we do not see that this is absolutely necessary. Whether the investigation should be entrusted to the coroner or to some one possessing special technical knowledge is a question on which to charge it, which involves a very serious responsibility. An investigation such as is now suggested would, however, do away with this necessity, and the preferring of a charge would follow instead of preclude the inquiry, supposing the facts elicited should justify such a course. The approaching dissolution of Parliament will of course prevent the further consideration of Mr. SPENSLEY's Bill

EXTRACT.

PRIVATEERING.

Most men will remember the enthusiasm with which, as now, they read of the exploits of the privates equipped by both sides during the Peninsular War. Probably the sea stories of Captain Mervat, and others, have much to answer for in this particular. In these the hero is always engaged in the performance of some deeds of daring, and his opponents are as often privates as not. Jack Easy himself sailed under the letters of marque when he went out to the Mediter- ranean to bring home his bride. It is easy to understand that the tales of "cutting out," and sharp fighting and hairbreadth escapes, should fire the bosom imagination and cause the youth of the male sex to regard the privateers as heroes—a legitimate descendant of those other champions of romance, Robin Hood and Little John, the Pery and the Doubs, and the other cattle-raisers of the Scottish border. It would be more reasonable to look upon him as a somewhat ignoble fellow, with, in nine cases out of ten, no character to speak of; a man whose business was to prey upon defenseless merchants, but who, as a rule, carefully avoided anything approaching to hard knocks except when they were absolutely forced upon him. However, to take this view is, perhaps, to rush into the other extreme, and it may be safer to regard the privateerism of the early part of the present century as a man whose primary business was not fighting—though he would fight well enough upon occasion—but filling his own pocket by despoiling his country's enemies, and who, as he had to give security for his good behaviour, was at least as likely to keep his conduct within the strict limits of the law as anyone else.

The subject may at any moment prove of importance; and might have attained very immediate importance if Greece, as being not party to the Treaty of Paris, by which "privateering is and remains abolished," had found it advisable to attempt to prey on Turkish commerce, such as it is. Such action would have provided a test case in international law, which it well to consider before it actually arises.

The idea which lies at the foundation of privateering is very old, and is, in short, neither of reprisal which, as Blackstone says, "seems dictated by nature herself." Nestor, in the "Iliad," tells us of the cattle which he took from the Epeians as reprisals in satisfaction of a prize won by his father Neleus at the Ilian games; and the fundamental conception which lies at the root of privateering is that of an attempt on the part of a private individual to reverse *ex-aequo et adiuvio* the value of property of which he has been forcibly deprived by the subjects of a State with which his country is not at war. The effect of this was, of course, to make a man rich in his own cause, and this led to the recognition of the passing the frontier in order to succu- turing." This clearly points to the authori- tation of reprisals on land as well as by sea; but in this shape, in which they formed part of the customary law of nations, they have long been disused, and in their modern form they have been employed to encourage merchants and other to fit out privateers, or armed ships, in time of war, the bait held out being the value of the prizes to be captured, which, without such letters of marques, would, by virtue of the prerogative, become a *droit of Admiralty*, and belong, not to the captors, but to the Crown.

It is, perhaps, hardly generally recognised that England owes a deep debt of gratitude to her privateers. In the days of Elizabeth and the first of the Stuarts privateer and buccaneer, as we now use the words, seem to have been almost convertible terms, and pirates to have been often hardly distinguishable from both.

Walter Raleigh, Humphrey Gilbert, who went down in mid-Atlantic in the *Delight*, having been last seen sitting in the stern of his craft with a book in his hand, and dying is known by saying "Courage, my lads; we are as we have been by sea as by land"; the immediate Sir Richard Grenville, whose great fight for the honour of England has been described by Lord Tennyson; Sir Francis Drake, greatest robber of all—these, as well as the champion privateer of fiction, Aylmer Leigh, and scores of other worthies of the period, were indeed privateers when they were not pirates, was, in the main, fitted by privateers, and by them alone; the vessels that beat the formidable warships of Philip of Spain were light merchantmen, many of which were in the habit of carrying rich cargoes to Virginia and, perchance, making the best haul they could out of bullion-freighted Spanish-galleons if luck threw one in their way while crossing the Atlantic. It was not the weight of metal, but the superior hardiness of the vessels, the seamanship of the commanders, and, above all, the bulldog British pluck of the men behind the guns, that made such adventures possible; and the last-named is a factor to a fight that we are far too much inclined to forget in these latter days when we estimate our naval strength according to material and think nothing at all of the personnel.

Two skinny Frenchmen, one Porte, all three of whom were in the habit of carrying rich cargoes to Virginia and, perchance, making the best haul they could out of bullion-freighted Spanish-galleons if luck threw one in their way while crossing the Atlantic. It was not the weight of metal, but the superior hardiness of the vessels, the seamanship of the commanders, and, above all, the bulldog British pluck of the men behind the guns, that made such adventures possible; and the last-named is a factor to a fight that we are far too much inclined to forget in these latter days when we estimate our naval strength according to material and think nothing at all of the personnel.

Philip of Spain was light merchantmen, many of which were in the habit of carrying rich cargoes to Virginia and, perchance, making the best haul they could out of bullion-freighted Spanish-galleons if luck threw one in their way while crossing the Atlantic. It was not the weight of metal, but the superior hardiness of the vessels, the seamanship of the commanders, and, above all, the bulldog British pluck of the men behind the guns, that made such adventures possible; and the last-named is a factor to a fight that we are far too much inclined to forget in these latter days when we estimate our naval strength according to material and think nothing at all of the personnel.

One only Englishman will let us all three: And the average British sailor is of opinion that, if ever the necessity arises, the old adage will still hold true. At any rate, if we admit, as we must, that small English craft had the knack of attacking lots, richly-laden Spanish galleons; that the small English—not British—crew would boldly board the stranger, and lower the proud standard of Spain in the face of numerical superiority, it must also fairly be said that it was well for England that commercial enterprise took this form under the last of the Tudors, and that it was to the lessons of daring and self-reliance, the contempt of danger which were learned in this hard school of constant fighting that England owes her independence to-day.

A ridiculous misconception on the subject of privateering has met with widespread acceptance. It is assumed that a State may, by the law of nations, issue letters of marques to any individuals of any nationality, that any small-inland Power, without a single mile of coast line, may empower the swash-bucklers of two hemispheres to fight on her behalf, and secure for them the treatment and privileges of legitimate combatants. A vessel fitted out under such circumstances would be a pirate, and not a privateer, and her crew, if captured, would be liable to the penalties of piracy. It is only necessary to look at the origin of privateering to see that this is the case. How can a State authorise aliens to make reprisals the essence of which is that they are in retaliation for injuries inflicted on that State's subjects? During the Crimean War, England abstained from fitting out privateers just as, to please her French ally, she consented to, quote an Order in Council of March, 1854, "to waive a part of the belligerent rights appertaining to her by the law of nations" by accepting for the time the principle that the neutral flag covered the cargo—in principle again, which, up to that time, this country had contended in the most persistent and determined manner. At the Conference of Paris, in 1856, Lord Clarendon, at Court, Walpole's invitation, consented to make this waiver perpetual, and the first rule of the Declaration of Paris, to which was attached the name

INSURANCES.

CALEDONIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire on the usual terms.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, January, 1882. (Sgt.)

THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST.

A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurance as follows:

MANCHESTER DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either half-yearly or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at reduced rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000.

at reduced rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, 28th January, 1882. (Sgt.)

PACIFIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to grant POLICIES to European and Chinese at Current Rates.

PUSTAU & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1882. (Sgt.)

FILE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877.

IN HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned Agents of the above Company, are Prepared to ACCEPT RISKS of Current Rates.

PUSTAU & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1882. (Sgt.)

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE AND LIFE AT Current Rates.

PUSTAU & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1882. (Sgt.)

SINGAPORE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—SINGAPORE.

We are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE on usual Terms at Current Rates. All Contributors of Business whether Shareholders or not are entitled to Share in the BONUS.

ADAMSON, BELL & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, July, 1882. (Sgt.)

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS of First-Class GONDONIAT & CO. at Per Cent. Net premium per Annum.

NORTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1882. (Sgt.)

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SIEMSEN & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. (Sgt.)

NOTICE.

TRICHHORD COTTAGE PIANOS, COMPLETE IRON FRAMING and PATENT METAL PIANO.

PRICE FROM \$20.

Payable also by Monthly Instalments from 10 Dollars, if required.

W. POWELL & CO.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. (Sgt.)

FOR SALE.

G. H. S. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE, 1880, WHITE SEAL.

\$18 per case of 12 dozen quarts.

\$20 per case of 2 dozen pints.

GRAND VIN CHATEAU-LEOVILLE.

\$24 per case of 12 dozen quarts.

CHATEAU-ROSE.

\$12 per case of 1 dozen quarts.

POETET CANET.

\$9.50 per case of 1 dozen quarts.

PALMER MARGAUX.

\$7.50 per case of 1 dozen quarts.

LOEMONT.

\$5. per case of 1 dozen quarts.

JOHN WATSON & SONS' OLD HIGHLAND WHISKEY.

\$8 per case of 1 dozen bottles.

ALSO CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S WINES AND SPIRITS.

SIEMSEN & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. (Sgt.)

FOR SALE.

G. H. S. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE.

G. H. S. HEIDSIECK & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1882. (Sgt.)

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE at the following Rates:

On First-class European.

Tenements at \$1 per Net per Annum.

On First-class Godowns, &c., &c.

On Merchandise stored, &c., &c.

therein at \$1 per Net per Annum.

On Coal at \$1 per Net per Annum.

On Petroleum in H-

On First-class Chinese.

Tenements at \$1 per Net per Annum.

On Second-class Chinese.

Tenements at \$1 per Net per Annum.

DOUGLAS LAPPAGH & CO.

Agents for Phoenix Fire Office.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. (Sgt.)

FOR SALE.

SACCOMONI'S SHERRY, PORT,

CLARET, BURGUNDY,

SCOTCH WHISKIES, ALE, STOUT,

MACHINERY, LAWN MOWERS,

CABLES, CYCLES,

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.

Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. (Sgt.)

FOR SALE.

C. H. GILLIOTT'S STEEL PENS.

GOLD MEDAL,

PARIS, 1878.

Sold by all

Stationers and Dealers.

(Sgt.)

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAIR & SONS'

Merchant Navy.

Navy Bells,

CANVAS.

C. H. GILLIOTT'S STEEL PENS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1882. (Sgt.)

H.ING. KEE,

STEAM LAUNCH CO.

the last

COAL FOR HOUSES, STEAMERS, & SHIPS at

MODERATE FEES.

No. 16, TUNG MAN LANE,

HONG KONG.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1882. (Sgt.)

TEN YEARS IN THE FAR EAST.

JUST PUBLISHED.

Demy Svo, pp. 163, Cloth, \$2.00.

EVENTS IN HONGKONG AND THE FAR EAST.

1875-1884.

Arranged Chronologically, with Copious INDEX